

THE Organized FARMER

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XIX, No. 11

November, 1960

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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR _____ ED. NELSON

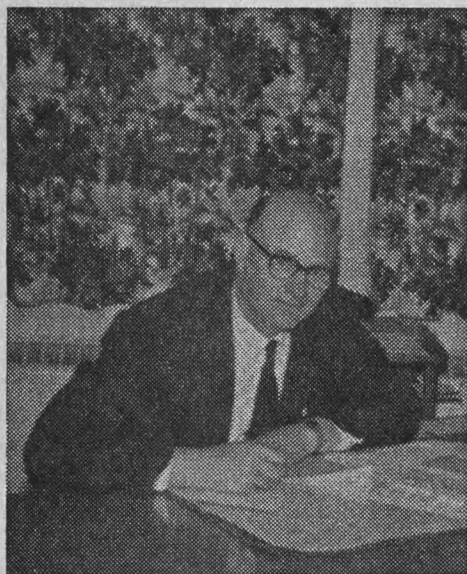
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Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

President's Message

by Ed. C. Nelson

Early in the fall I requested that a meeting be held between the Executive of the F. U. A. and the Federal Members of Parliament for Alberta, similar to the one held in Red Deer a year ago. These arrangements were completed and the meeting was held in Calgary, on October 16. All the Alberta M.P.'s were present except Hon. Douglas Harkness, who has just been appointed Minister of Defence for Canada.

The purpose of these meetings is to set out the problems of agriculture, to look at them in a practical way, and to try to find some answers which are workable from the legislative point of view.

We set down some of our ideas in a brief, from which the following quotations are taken:-

"Our society is largely governed by power groups. In the early days of

settlement in the West, farmers became very much aware of this and organized their own power groups in self defence. Farmers have never consolidated these organizations into one solid block which reflects their inability to completely give up the idea of individual ownership and all that it means. May I quote from a speech made by Aron Sapiro in 1923, "One of the characteristics of individual production is, that because a farmer produces as an individual, he thinks that he should market as an individual." And further, "Marketing, in its very nature, is a group problem, and the fundamental blunder of the farmer has been that as an individual he has attempted to solve a group problem by individual action."

One of the difficulties faced by organized agriculture has been the fact that a very large portion of our society has continually encouraged the farmer to think and believe according to the first statement. All kinds of vague threats to individual freedoms and freedom of choice has hampered efforts toward a more realistic approach to this problem except in a very few instances, such as fluid milk production.

In point of fact the "free enterprise" and "individual initiative" motives which are laid down as being basic to our society, are seldom observed by business today, yet it is continually being suggested that these motives must be observed by agricultural producers.

Much as farmers would like to be self-sufficient and paddle their own canoe, circumstances have often made this impossible. Very few people doubt the necessity for both legislative and financial help from the Federal Government.

Can it then, be logically argued that farm prices should be set by world's market? If so, how can our farmers make their living by selling their produce on our home market to other Canadians at these depressed prices, while at the same time buying the products of these other Canadians, at prices governed by legislation, and inflated by capital returns, closed shop standards, and other open-market factors?

The actual dollar value of farm produce for Canada in 1959 is given by the Bank of Canada as approximately \$2,800 million or 8% of the G.N.P. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the effect on the Canadian economy which would result if this price were doubled to bring farm returns in line with the returns presently being received by the rest of the Canadian economy.

It should be pointed out here that this 8% of the G.N.P. is being shared by the 15% of the Canadian people who make up the farm population.

It is interesting to notice that by using the yardstick of "cost-price squeeze", or the yardstick of a fair share of the national income, an approximate doubling of the present farm income is indicated.

Prices are the main concern of farmers. Better methods must be found to establish prices for farm production. Only when farmers can compete with each other in production efficiency and quality rather than in price, can a real analysis of who is able to farm, be carried out.

Prices, whether established by market, government support, boards or any other media are, and will always be, the factor determining stability in Agriculture.

The price factor must be controlled and stabilized, at least within known limits. Until this is done, all other attempts to assist agriculture may be suddenly nullified by unpredictable, and often unjustifiable price fluctuations.

Once the price factor is controlled other considerations become important. Farm credit and crop insurance will be more significant than they are now. The efficient, quality conscious farmer may need long term credit, not necessarily to increase the size of his operations, but to take advantage of technological know-how to give him better returns.

Crop insurance then becomes important to insure the proper repayment of such credit. Land Use studies are helpful and may eventually be a determining factor in future farming practices. The Special Areas in Alberta are a good example of a method that can be used for effectively controlling production and use of certain types of soil and climatic conditions.

Marketing quotas, and the possibility of the quotas becoming negotiable, might be a determining factor. These things will not be possible without legislation and help from the Government.

Alternatives to grain production are important. Farmers should receive the

COVER

Co-operators in Western Canada are out to raise \$350,000 to build a Western Co-operative College in Saskatoon.

The cover picture shows Alan Gibson, Alberta Wheat Pool; Ted Mowbrey, A.C.W.A., and Harold Webber, Supervisor of Co-ops for Alberta, examining a model of the proposed main building.

same consideration from Government as any other new business, in the production of new crops. If, for example, production of rapeseed can contribute to the national welfare, both in cash returns and industrial requirements, then encouragement by way of research and help to get it to market should be the responsibility of the Government. This is in line with the long accepted policy of help to new industries.

Deficiency payments for grain and acreage payments have always been a contentious issue between farm organization and the Federal Government. We have no objection to acreage payments as a method for adjustment of general income or expenses. We do object to substituting such payments for an adjustment to the price of grain or as suggested by the Prime Minister, in lieu of "two price system."

Grain prices will always be the determining factor in livestock production. It is important, therefore, that a balance be maintained between the price of the various farm produce. Otherwise a surplus of grain, for example, may be turned into a surplus of pork, as happened last year, with serious results to both producers and Government. There is a serious lack of balance at present as shown by the September issue of the Current Review. Field products are 173% of the 1935-39 index, while livestock products are at 270%.

We are encouraged to know the government intends to study Machinery Costs. These studies have been done in the past without much benefit accruing from them. If the study will determine the effect on retail cost of such items as wages, capital gains, profits, advertising, and duplication, then useful information will have been provided, which will enable farmers to better judge machinery prices. If, for instance, the study can indicate clearly where the increase from \$1,600 to \$8,000 in the price of a self-propelled combine can be credited, farmers would see what factors make up the machinery costs, and might better understand what steps they could take to correct the situation."

What will come out of the meeting? There is no way of measuring, but I have learned that Government policy is affected by meetings such as this. Elaborate and expensive lobbying is carried on by many Canadian industries and is a factor in shaping the policies of our Government. We must recognize this, and we must make use of every opportunity to make our views known. The meeting on October 9 was one of these opportunities.

The Goals of Education

From the Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association

Mr. Grattan O'Leary, editor of the Ottawa Journal, was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. He spoke on what he described as "one of my pet subjects", **The Goals and Aims of Canadian Education**. He quickly made it a subject of absorbing interest to the audience with the result that requests for copies of the address were numerous. As Mr. O'Leary spoke from notes a complete text is not available. Here, however are direct quotations from his address.

"To me," he said, "the only purpose of education is to turn out good citizens. But that is not the way we seem to be looking at it, judging from most of the current discussion on it.

"We seem instead to think it means turning out more scientists, so that we will have more scientists than Russia. This is confusing education with training. Training is not education. Education, rightly understood, is not turning out a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, a minister or a priest.

It is turning out a man.

"A person," Mr. O'Leary continued, "may be a great scientist, a great engineer, a great technician of medicine or law **and yet not be educated**. The reason is that education — true education — is something that concerns the heart, the soul, the spirit.

"Education is not something to provide a man with a standard of living; it is something to provide him with a standard of life."

Mr. O'Leary quoted Lord Morley to emphasize the distinction he was making between training and education, "The mind is not a vessel to be filled; it is a hearth to be lighted."

An inspiring feature of education, in the speaker's view, is that it is a continuing process. He had been told by a relative of the historian, John Green, that on his death bed the historian had asked that the epitaph on his tombstone should be: **He Died Learning**. This, he felt, was the right attitude.

"Education," said the speaker, "is not something we have done, but something that we must ever be doing."

If asked how this could be done, he had but one answer, he said. "Try to cultivate all through our days a love of good literature; that for our joy, our strength, our consolation, we keep beside us always the best that has been written and spoken by the renowned masters — the literature that tells the

spiritual history of mankind—its joys and sorrows, its hopes and fears, its aspirations and defeats — the earthly worst, the heavenly best. The literature, in short, which shows life whole."

Fifty years ago, said Mr. O'Leary, Dr. Osler had said "God knows, there never was a time when the world was more in need of truly educated men than today."

"If Dr. Osler returned to earth today, what would he find in our new world?" the speaker asked — and gave his own reply.

"He would find a rampant materialism, the slick fin-tailed roadster and the split level ranch house, the gods and goals of millions.

He would find here, in our own land, a frightening lethargy, a terrifying cynicism, about Parliament, freedom and democracy.

"He would find young men craving for the unadventured life, dreaming at 20 of security at 60.

"He would see people seeking tranquility, not through prayer or serene courage but from the tranquilizer pill.

"He would see people lying on a psychiatrist's couch who should be on their knees before an altar.

"He would find often a venal, neutral, cowardly press, a press claiming independence while practising neutrality, a press afraid to offend anybody, and so offending democracy itself, a press pandering to the cheap circus mind, and to the tawdry flap-doodle of what is called 'popular appeal' — less concerned with the state of the nation than with the vital statistics of Miss Brigitte Bardot.

One of the tragedies of our day, said the speaker, was that we have all facts and no knowledge: all specialization and no wisdom; all know-how and no know-why; all signposts and no destination.

In conclusion Mr. O'Leary returned to his opening thesis, that the purpose of Canadian education should be to turn out good citizens, to turn out men rather than professional men or technicians, no matter how highly qualified.

ATTENTION DRUMHELLER!

Mrs. Jack Adie has a program of "F.W.U.A. NEWS" over station CJDV, Drumheller every Friday at 1:35 p.m. Please send any highlights of your meetings, items of interest to farm people, etc, to Mrs. Jack Adie, Box 356, Drumheller, Alta.

The Family Farmer's Foes

(The Maritime Co-operator)

Ten years ago the farm policy-making committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce issued a report which called on the government to reverse its avowed objective of encouraging the independent family-type farmer and replace it with a get-tough policy to drive off the land from one-half to two-thirds of the nation's 6 million farmers. These rural shove-offs were, in the Chambers' view "economic and social liabilities."

The message fell on friendly ears. The C of C policy has been successfully carried out for the past seven years under Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Since 1945, 1.4 million farms have been eliminated and 4,123,000 have been removed from the land.

Let us pause here to consider the occupations and interests of some of the 24 signers of this influential report, and then try to draw our conclusions as to their motives for giving the family farmer the bum's rush. Among them were: George A. Eastwood, president of Armour & Co.; Philip W. Pillsbury, president of Pillsbury Flour Mills; E.

G. Cherbonnier, vice-president of Ralston Purina Co., G. Emerson Markham of the General Electric Company; and the late Romeo E. Short, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Still dissatisfied with the "progress" attained in the dispersion of family farmers in the United States, the Chamber of Commerce envisions even greater results during the next ten years. An Article in its own publication, *The Nation's Business*, entitled "Balance of Political Power Is Shifting" expresses the belief that "less than one-million farms, less than one-fourth as many as there are now, could supply a population of more than 200 million."

This, the article declares, will involve some shifts, such as those from "blue collar to white collar employment" and from the home owners to renters." The Chamber views this with favor. It predicts that these shifts will weaken the political strength of farm groups and labour unions and bring about a political swing to the Right. Thus there will be "less federal intervention in local affairs" and fewer federal welfare programs.

Those who will speak for the new agricultural economy "will be different from today's farmers." They will be "men

who would think and vote like businessmen."

Their thinking will, no doubt, be in harmony with the thinking of the packers, the millers, the feed manufacturers and other big non-farm concerns whose representatives seem to be determining agricultural policy in the United States.

Does not this give cause to Canadians to take a searching look at who shapes agricultural policy in this country, and how, and for what motive?

And should not heads of our big producer co-operatives begin to consider the future of these organizations if the Canadian farm population is decimated, as it is being decimated in the United States at the behest of the packers, the millers the feed manufacturers and big business generally?

Two weeks room and board for a friend's favorite cat resulted in an unusual donation to the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada recently. An Ottawa woman presented her fee for providing pussy with a daily saucer of milk and other goodies, to the non-denominational relief and welfare agency at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

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The Fescue Fiasco

(Wheat Pool Budget)

The action of Alberta fescue growers this fall in the face of the Alberta Wheat Pool's accomplishments last year in orderly seed marketing and its strong recommendations against dumping seed, makes one wonder if farmers realize the advantage of working together for their overall good.

Last year the Wheat Pool stockpiled millions of pounds of fescue seed, severely overcrowding its facilities and tying up a substantial amount of money in order to stabilize the market. It averted an almost certain break in prices and obtained a much better return for growers than would have been the case had it not taken this action.

This fall, in spite of running twenty-four hours per day, the Pool plants were still congested with last year's crop which had been sold but not all processed and moved. It was impossible to stockpile much new seed until the old seed was shipped. The Pool took what it could, without congesting its plants, and appealed to producers to hold the balance until enough seed could be moved to make room for more. Through the press, radio, agents and buyers they were urged not to sell for lower prices.

The Pool is in a good marketing position. It has made some very favourable sales for considerable volume of the new crop and with the support of growers the crop could have been fed onto the market at reasonable prices.

However, when this season started many of the men who had gained greatly by the Pool's action last year rushed to undermine their chance of receiving substantial further payments by selling seed outright to dealers for the same amount as the Pool's initial payment. And when the Pool temporarily suspended acceptance of fescue, they started selling to dealers at prices well below the Pool's first payment.

The result is that enough cheap seed has been placed in the hands of other suppliers that they are beginning to undersell the Pool and threatening to break the market. If the situation continues to develop the Pool may be forced to close off its present pool and start a new one with a lower initial payment.

Farm people complain that their returns are insufficient to meet their costs of production yet in this instance they themselves forced down the price of fescue. Although the marketing process was bound to be slow, all of Alberta's 1960 fescue crop could have been sold for prices well above the current levels.

Fescue growers have put seed on the market at prices lower than necessary, underselling their own organization that is trying to obtain fair returns for them. The sad part is that **not one pound more seed** will be sold than had they held for a higher price.

The dumping action of growers places the Pool in the position that it dare not hold seed for better returns because it is evident that as long as there is seed in the growers hands there are some who would rather sell at whatever price they can get than hold for orderly marketing and fair returns. The Pool can only accept the will of its members and operate in the price range they dictate. The Pool is not in the seed business to make profits. It is there to obtain fair prices for the growers. On the other hand, it has no magical formula for maintaining a just price when the growers themselves are selling to others for less.

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Alberta Power Profits Uncontrolled

by HENRY YOUNG

It is very interesting to read about the recent celebration at Lac La Biche on the occasion of the opening of the town's new publicly-owned gas distribution system. Lac La Biche is certainly to be congratulated on the enterprise of the people who now own their gas utility and so will benefit by all the savings and surpluses earned instead of paying tribute to the big interests on every foot of natural gas they use.

It is very nice too that Premier Manning and our Provincial Treasurer took time out to attend this function and to tell the local citizens that while the Government believes in private enterprise they have no objection to people doing something for themselves.

However in his speech Mr. Hinman is reported to have referred to the wonderful job being done by the private utility companies in Alberta in spite of the "fact" that their profits are held down by the Board of Public utilities.

This is a very misleading statement and to a large extent utterly false. As far as the gas utilities are concerned, such a claim can possibly be made, but the experience of Edmonton and other cities in recent years indicates that the Board is not doing a very effective job of control.

However if we look into the matter of electric power rates in Alberta we find no effective control at all.

Here three private companies dominate the scene, setting any rates which they can induce the various towns and cities to pay. The one great exception to this is Edmonton where the City owns its own power plant and thereby saves its people millions of dollars each year.

The financial statements of the power companies tell a story of profiteering almost too fantastic for belief. Under the Alberta Public Utilities Act the board is powerless to curb power rates unless an appeal is made to them by a group of customers such as a city. No one wants to do this, as the cost of expert legal and technical help to fight the case would be tremendous. No doubt the power companies would hire the best possible lawyers in Canada and it is estimated that such a case would take two years. These companies have followed the clever course of dealing with each municipal unit separately and one at a time. It is the principle of "divide and conquer". It should be noted here that in such companies as Calgary Power the holders of the common shares are

in complete control of the company. Also all surplus profits belong to them. Other stock and bondholders merely get the rate of interest or dividend guaranteed to them. The common shareholders get all the rest. That is why Calgary Power common stock holders have been able to earn 120% on their investment in recent years and in 1959 made 140% on their actual investment.

Let us take the case of Calgary Power which dominates the Alberta field. It is a subsidiary of Montreal power interests. It is controlled by a handful of shareholders who own the common stock which are the voting shares. Up to his death a few years ago Mr. J. W. Killam, the richest man ever to die in Canada, owned over 80% of this stock and so controlled the company.

In 1947 the 350,000 shares of Calgary Power common stock were valued at \$10.00 per share. Since that time there have been two stock splits which has increased the number of shares by 15 to 1. This means that every holder of one share of the old common stock now has 15 shares without investing a single further dollar in the company. Stock splitting is the old device to cover up an accumulation of excess profits. In addition to this, cash dividends totalling \$21.00 per share have been paid to shareholders in the last 4 years.

As a result of this profiteering and the expectation of more to come, the new common shares of Calgary Power were quoted on the stock exchange in Edmonton at \$23.00 per share. Yet each share now represents only 66 cents on the 1947 investment.

To put this another way, a shareholder investing \$10.00 in 1947 has received \$21.00 in cash dividends. He now has 15 shares worth \$23.00 each, a total of \$345.00 or \$366.00 on a \$10.00 investment.

There is only one place from which these fantastic profits can come — the users of electric power. Obviously we are all being overcharged to provide excess profits to the power interests.

These figures are not guesswork. They are compiled from a careful analysis of the annual financial statements of Calgary Power for the F.U.A. by a chartered accountant.

An estimate made by the same authority on the savings possible through owning our own power system shows that in 1959 over \$9,000,000 could have been saved to the people of Alberta by public ownership of power.

For years now, we in the F.U.A. have called attention to these facts. We have suggested the only effective remedy, public ownership of the electric power

Farm Accounting And Income Tax

The Income Tax Act

Sec. 125—Books and Records. (1) Every person carrying on business and every person who is required, by or pursuant to, this Act, to pay or collect taxes or other amounts shall keep records and books of account at his place of business or residence in Canada, in such form and containing such information as will enable the taxes payable under this Act or the taxes or other amounts that should have been deducted, withheld or collected, to be determined.

The Act does not specify any particular bookkeeping or accounting system. Any method of keeping records sufficiently complete and accurate, that permits the determination of the taxable income, is satisfactory from the Department's point of view.

Failure to keep records is an offence punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 and not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for six months or both.

Above is the law regarding records and we can give direction and assistance in preparing these records. The F.U.A. has an account book ruled in columns requiring very little effort to maintain records acceptable to the Income Tax Division. This book with loose leaf filler sufficient for two or three years may be had for \$1.00. File inserts 25c.

Aside from the requirements of the law any business man, (and don't forget farming is most definitely a business) should keep a comprehensive record of his operations. Not only is this done for his own satisfaction but it has been demonstrated many times that the keeping of records forms a part of the operation in determining the success or failure attained.

The Provincial Government has chosen to ignore the facts and play along with the power interests. That is bad enough, but when a responsible Minister goes out to praise the profiteers, that is adding insult to injury.

The people of Alberta both rural and urban are being taken for a ride by the power interests. If Mr. Hinman does not know this, it is time he found out. It is time too that the people awake to the facts and demand a new deal. Alberta people can have electric power at cost any time they insist on it.

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Do You Understand Your Car Insurance Policy?

by Mrs. W. C. Taylor

When applying for car insurance it is important that you realize exactly what protection you are getting. The following outline maybe helpful.

PUBLIC LIABILITY insurance protects you against claims made for injury to passengers in your car, or in another car which you damage, or to pedestrians, or damage to other people's car or property. You will be protected only up to the amount specified in your policy. The F.U.A. Car Insurance trustees suggest that you enquire from your agent regarding "Inclusive Coverage" as this is much more flexible and may meet your needs more closely. It is most important that you carry adequate Public Liability Insurance. \$100,000 coverage is very little more expensive than \$50,000.

COLLISION — This insures your own car against damage from Collision or upset. With Collision Insurance your car will be repaired regardless of whether you or the other car was to

blame for the accident. The amount deductible of course is paid by you.

COMPREHENSIVE — This covers your car against loss by Fire, Theft, Windstorm, Hail, Flood, Vandalism, Earthquake, Malicious Damage and from all other causes **except** Collision, Wear and Tear, Soiling of Upholstery, Scratching, Freezing, or Mechanical Breakdown. There is a \$25.00 deductible on each glass claim.

FIRE, THEFT & MISCELLANEOUS — This insures your car against loss by Fire, Theft, Windstorm, Earthquake, Hail, Explosion, Riot, Falling Aircraft, Flood and Rising Waters. Since this cover is included in Comprehensive you do not take Fire and Theft if you take Comprehensive.

MEDICAL PAYMENTS — In case of Accidental injury or death to any person riding in your car (including you and your family) this Insurance would pay Medical bills, Hospital bills, Surgical, Dental, Ambulance and Funeral Expenses. Here again, this Insurance pays regardless of who is at fault.

**READ YOUR POLICY NOW BEFORE
YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT.**

**SEE YOUR F.U.A. CAR POOL AGENT
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.**

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

We are happy to welcome a new Junior local. The Anthony Hill Junior F.U.A. held their first meeting in August of this year and the election of officers resulted in Patricia Nelson, President; James Colleton, Vice-President and Doreen Nelson, Secretary. Good Luck Kids.

Despite the weather the Anthony Hill F.W.U.A. held a successful pot-luck supper at the home of Mrs. Ed. Nelson.

The Gwynne F.W.U.A. local has a good idea for roll call "Household Hints" perhaps we could benefit from some of these suggestions. Please pass them on to other Locals.

The Red Deer Lake FWUA has planned on starting a scrap book with all cards received from members and other items of interest being kept for years to come.

The Utopia F.W.U.A. held its annual meeting for the election of officers. Mrs. Elinore Marr is replaced by Mrs. Inga Marr as President; Mrs. Dorothy Blackburn is replaced by Mrs. Olive

(Continued on page 22)

Worth Remembering . . .

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

Peace -- Not Shelters

(by Gov. Robert B. Meyner)

New Jersey — One of the questions frequently put to me has to do with steps I ought to take in our state now to protect our people in event of war.

I am asked, for example whether I plan to go before the State Legislature with a plan to build a vast system of underground shelters, or recommend that individuals start digging deep cellars of their own.

If we were living in 1939 or even in 1914, my answer would be easy. I would start all machinery turning in New Jersey as fast as I could to guard against attack from the air. I would most certainly recommend underground shelters.

But we are not living in 1914 or 1939. This is 1960, the age of nuclear weapons and radioactive contamination. And the more you study the nature of these new weapons, the more you realize that going underground is no answer.

Let's take our own city of Newark, for example. It is a fair-sized American city, one large enough and important enough to invite enemy attack.

Now, if I could be sure that an enemy would plan to drop a bomb the size of the bomb that was exploded over Hiroshima, I would recommend building an effective system of underground shelters. But the Hiroshima bomb was a kiloton bomb. That is, it had a destructive force measured in terms of thousands of tons of TNT.

The bombs that will be used against cities in the next war will not be kiloton bombs but megaton bombs. They will contain the equivalent of millions of tons of TNT. It would be unrealistic to assume that these bombs will not be used in the event of war.

The basic purpose in modern warfare is to kill an entire city. Today, one 20-megaton bomb contains more destructive power than all the bombs put together that were exploded in the Second World War.

If a city like San Francisco or Newark or Los Angeles or Trenton were to be hit by a few megaton nuclear bombs, everything in the Civilian Defence handbook would go out the window.

The area of total or near total destruction from each megaton blast would be upward of 20 square miles. Most of the underground shelters in the area would be sealed in under a mountain of radioactive rubble. But equally devastating would be the fire spreading out from the centre with jet plane speed in all directions.

Meanwhile a canopy of radio activity from these high fission-fusion blasts would contaminate an area covering hundreds of square miles. The problem would be intensified because the dirt and the rubble itself would carry the radio-activity that would retain its killing power not for hours, but for months and in some cases for years.

Now, let us suppose that people could come up out of the shelters. What kind of a world would they come up to? What would they use for air? What would they use for food? What would they use for hospitals? What would they use for streets? What would they use for people?

Remember this: An enemy bent in killing a city is not going to allow a puny instrument like an underground shelter to slow him up. All he has to do is pick out of his nuclear rack a few bombs with a high megaton rating, and dispatch three or four of them, or maybe even 10 or 20 for extra large cities.

That is why I say we are fostering a

cruel deception on the American people if we try to persuade them that they can have civilian defence through underground shelters in the next war.

I defy anyone to demonstrate that he can provide genuine or even reasonable protection by such shelter. And the reason he can't is because he doesn't know what he is up against.

He doesn't know whether he is going to be hit by one bomb or five or six or sixteen—or even whether it will be kilotons or megatons.

I believe I can best serve the people of my state by making it clear to them that there is only one defence against a nuclear war — and that is peace.

Either we create a situation of safety, security and sanity for the human race in this world, or we destroy the precarious conditions that make life on this planet possible.

Instead of spending the \$150,000,000,000, or the \$200,000,000,000 that would be required for national network of underground shelters, let us put just a fraction of that money and effort into a massive effort to make our world safe for human habitation — while there is yet time.

We ought now to be talking about building 20,000,000 prefabricated homes for the homeless people of Asia and Africa—instead of bemusing ourselves with the cruel nonsense about underground shelters.

We ought to be forging links with other peoples instead of forging iron doors to deep cellars. Our ties to other peoples, the goodwill we can earn, the support we can justify for world leadership, these will contribute far more to our safety and peace of mind than the holes we can jump into when it is too late.

'Killers Among Us' -- They Can Be Stopped!

Driving in today's traffic calls for quick reflexes, cool judgment and an unruffled temper. Under the best conditions it is sometimes nerve-racking and always dangerous.

An automobile, at 60 miles an hour, covers 88 feet of pavement every second. After an average driver sees a dangerous situation, it takes him about three quarters of a second to get his foot on the brake. During this $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second he's covered 66 feet. To come to a complete stop requires another 165 feet.

The stopping distances quoted are on dry concrete pavement. On gravel roads, or under icy conditions, stopping takes even longer.

Measure these distances against the three feet that separate two cars moving in opposite directions on the highway, combine their speeds of 60 miles an hour each (120mph) and you get an idea of the thin line that separates the quick and the dead on our highways.

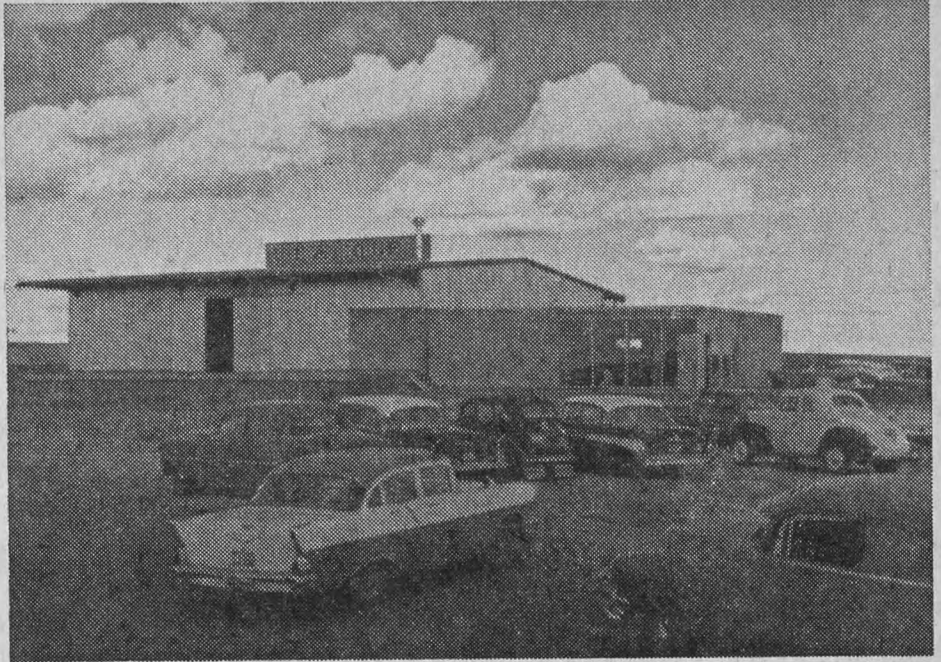
Under these conditions, it's small wonder that 40,000 persons are killed each year and another five million injured. But the mere physical conditions of driving aren't the only danger facing drivers. Safe drivers are also faced with the reckless driver who endangers his own life and the lives of others every time he gets behind the wheel.

All of us pay for killers on the road. We pay directly through financial loss and suffering if we're involved in an accident with one of them. We pay indirectly through the higher costs of everything connected with driving.

Getting reckless drivers off the road is tough. Keeping them off is even tougher. It takes an efficient motor department, good administration, honest courts and police. Any time we take away someone's privilege to drive we're stepping on toes, and sometimes they're important toes. This, coupled with the fact that the man in the street is not much concerned about reckless drivers—unless one of them happens to hit him personally—explains why there are so many killers still driving our highways.

As it was put by one motor vehicle administration employee who, for obvious reasons, didn't wish to be quoted:

"Sure, I know there are maniacs, drunks and hoodlums on the highways. The only way I know to stop them permanently is to impound their cars or



U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre in Grande Prairie. Opened this fall. \$80,000.00 building, located on 5 acres. U.F.A. Co-op bulk plant for Maple Leaf gas and oil on same property. Complete range of farm supplies carried here. Other U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centres situated at Calgary and Edmonton.

Opening of U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre At Grande Prairie

It was a dream come true for Peace River farmers when they attended the opening of the U.F.A. Farm Supply Centre in Grande Prairie this fall. Previously served with farm supplies from the U.F.A. Co-op Centre in Edmonton, Peace River farmers now have their own distributing center.

The modern \$80,000.00 warehouse, office and display premises is situated on 5 acres of land, giving good space for expansion. The Grande Prairie Maple Leaf bulk plant is being located on the same site also. This will make it a real one-stop service for farmers.

Officials at the opening included Geo. E. Church, president of U.F.A. Co-op, W. J. Hoppins, general manager and Wm. McCartney, manager of the farm supply division.

A complete line of farm supplies is carried here and fast service can be

their license plates—and we don't think the public would stand for that. If we suspend their driver's license today, they'll be driving tomorrow."

Getting killers off the highways takes public action. It means lobbying for tough motor vehicle laws and paying top-notch people to administer them. It means taking driver licensing out of politics. If we do it, it won't mean the end of all traffic accidents, but it will save lives and help prevent crippling injuries. It's a starting point.

provided. In addition to the convenience of the service to Peace River farmers, other benefits include reduced price at time of purchase and cash refunds to U.F.A. Co-op locals at the end of the year.

Between five and six hundred farmers attended the opening, in spite of the fact that there was still much harvesting to be done. Perhaps the feeling of these farmers was best summed up by one man who said, "I'm still harvesting but I've looked forward to this place for so long, I just had to get in and see it. Now I'll go home and finish the flax."

Extra Taxation of Oil Well Sites and Roadways

by Mrs. W. C. Taylor

When an oil or power company leases land from a farmer, for roads, well sites, power lines etc. that M.D. has the right to re-assess this leased land. However, they cannot raise it above the assessment rate carried by the highest priced farm land in the M.D. They cannot automatically raise the assessment to this high rate. The assessor must take into account the amount of land leased, how badly the lease cuts up the farm land, how much inconvenience it causes the farmer, and so on.

If any F.U.A. member finds that his land is being raised automatically to the highest rate permissible, I would suggest that they seek advice from the F.U.A. Central Office.

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YOUR

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THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS:

CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 1230 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHCE — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En Français

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier"

October 6 — The program of producing these disease-free pigs is very elaborate. Each piglet as it is removed from the mother, is placed in a sterile box, carried to an incubator where it is kept at a constant temperature of 95 degrees for a week. They are given sterilized milk in a pan, and learn to feed themselves in about 12 hours. At the end of a week they are placed, six together, in a sterile brooder for three weeks, and then they go back to farm, where there have been no pigs for at least three months and where everything has been well cleaned and disinfected.

October 7 — It is no secret that businessmen in many of our small prairie towns are finding the going pretty rough, because of the shrinking farm income. This in turn, means that they are cutting back in their expenditures, and finally, this farm cost-price squeeze, added to increasing competition on many world markets, has backed right up to the manufacturers and the worker.

October 13 — I was talking to a businessman in Edmonton about this. He said the idea of "sell, sell, sell" meant that Canada had to get out and sell on the world's markets. This, of course, is a lovely idea. But, these same men who want to sell more on the world's markets want the Canadian government to raise the tariffs, and restrict imports on Japanese textiles, plywood, radios, steel ware and so on, and this, of course is just thinking in a circle, and getting nowhere.

If Canada wants to sell, sell, sell, on the world's markets, then she must buy, buy, buy, on those same markets. Anyone who thinks that we can sell more to other countries and at the same time buy less from them, which is exactly what the Chamber of Commerce seems to suggest, is just hiding their head in the sand.

We are the first to admit that there is no easy answer, but we must get our thinking straight and not suggest trying to go in two directions at the same time.

October 17 — Why is it that farmers are beginning to feel that some sort of crop insurance is necessary? We think it is because operating a farm today is exactly the same as operating any other business, as far as financing is concerned. Very few farmers are out debt. They are operating on borrowed capital—either through a bank loan, or through the fact that they owe for machinery or other equipment. This, in itself, need not be bad. Most business operates on borrowed money. But in the case of the farmer, his whole year's returns may disappear in a hail storm, or they may be reduced very badly by drought, frost and so on. So, if he is operating on borrowed capital, he must meet his payments, in order to keep his credit good. Doing this, and meeting his living expenses, in a year of crop loss, may be pretty hard to do unless he has some form of crop insurance.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER

QUIZ

- 1. Where do mosquitoes spend their early months?
- 2. Who is president of the F.U.A.?
- 3. What did one hat say to another?
- 4. How many years has National Farm Radio Forum been available to farm organizations?
- 5. Who invented lightning rods?
- 6. What is black and white and red all over and filled with "stirring" chapters?
- 7. Who votes to elect a F.U.A. sub-district director?
- 8. If a steak is a cut of meat and a rider is one who rides, what is a stake and rider?
- 9. Where is the president of the Junior F.U.A. elected?
- 10. Is asbestos grown, mined or manufactured?

Anyone wishing to use this quiz at a local meeting during the month may receive the answers by writing to F.U. & C. D. A., 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

DATES

- Farm Organization Day — November 14
- Special Meeting Using Radio — November 28
- F.U.A. Annual Convention — December 5 - 9
- District 9 Workshop — Nov. 4 — Wetaskiwin
- District 14 Workshop — Nov. 7 — Lethbridge
- District 13 Workshop — Nov. 8 — Medicine Hat
- District 4 Workshops — Nov. 9 — Glendon Comm. Hall
Nov. 10 — Smoky Lake
- District 8 Workshop — Nov. 16 — Daysland

Alberta Sings

The Co-operative Recreation Services of Delaware, Ohio, have requested F.U. & C.D.A. to arrange for a recording of the Polish and Ukrainian songs used in "Alberta Sings".

Mrs. Wanda Buska, noted music writer and teacher who is heard regularly over radio station CHFA in Edmonton, is providing the musicians and vocalists. The songs will be recorded in the near future.

2500 organizers are expected to be singing this song November 14 according to the Membership Drive Committee.

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Farm Forums
Fellowship
For the Beauty
4-H Club Pledge
4-H Field Song
4-H Friendsh
Freedom
Generous
Gotell A
God Save
Golden
Good
Grac
Gr

Organize, O Organize

Tune: Maryland, My Maryland

German Melody

Moderately

Ye farmers of this mighty land, Organize, O Or-gan-ize. It
Now firm to stand together strong, Organize, O Or-gan-ize. And
Our calling was the first on earth, Organize, O Or-gan-ize. And

is a task for ev'-ry hand, Or-gan-ize, O Or-gan-ize. As
take our place a-mong the throng, Or-gan-ize, O Or-gan-ize. That
ev-er since has proved its worth, Or-gan-ize, O Or-gan-ize. Then

in-di-viduals we are weak When-ev-er we must go and seek Our
we might have the knowledge now To feed the world and with it now En-
come, ye farmers good and true With good of all the world in view, The

place in world af-fairs to-day, Organ-ize, O Or-gan-ize.
joyour share of the rewards, Or-gan-ize, O Or-gan-ize.
job is clear it's up to us, Or-gan-ize, O Or-gan-ize.

A HANDY POCKET-SIZED BOOK OF 140 SONGS

FARMERS' UNION & CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASS'N
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Enclosed is a (cheque, money order) for _____ to
cover cost of _____ copies of ALBERTA SINGS @ 50c each.
10% discount on orders of 10 or more.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Organization _____

For the first time Alberta Fieldmen of farm and co-operative organizations met together to study "The Role of the fieldmen now that F.U. & C.D.A. has come into being." It was generally agreed the fieldman was:

- an educator
- an advisor
- a co-operative leader
- a public relations representative

There would be some difficulty in deciding which of the present fieldman services to give up to make time for the broader requirements of the new program. Careful communication would be necessary to avoid frustration and confusion between the several organizations and also to develop a new emphasis on the F.U.A. local being the focal point for community activities.

A very practical situation was able to point out some of the problems when the workshop took a look at how the fieldman would best serve the F.U.A. district committees to organize discussion meetings using radio on November 28. As this will be a new experience for most committee members and some fieldmen it was agreed two charts in pocket size were necessary;

— to outline the items needing attention by the committee.

— to assist the chairman who had never handled a neighbourhood meeting using radio.

Preparations for a workshop in each F.U.A. District received some attention by the fieldmen. It was generally agreed to proceed with district workshops in a spirit of experimentation as the basis for a program in the future. The four areas open to each district for a workshop program are:

- Community Leadership



J. R. McFall, secretary, Alberta Federation of Agriculture, Edmonton; Wally Tullis, United Grain Growers fieldman, Calgary; Milo Fleming, Alberta Wheat Pool fieldman, Vermilion and Morley Douglas, district agriculturist, Vermilion study the role of a fieldman now that F.U. & C.D.A. has come into being.

FIELDMEN'S WORKSHOP AT VERMILION



Wilf Hoppins, manager U.F.A. Co-operative, Calgary; Fred Lockhart, public relations director A.C.W.A., Edmonton; William Hlushko, Western Co-operative College, Saskatoon; Bob Knowles, supervisor CBC Farm and Fisheries Broadcasts, Toronto; and Gordon Leckie, director of group activities, Federated Co-operatives, Saskatoon, discussing plans for the November 28 special meetings.

- Co-operative Philosophy
- Citizenship
- Structure of Organizations

Other projects discussed by the fieldmen were;

- Co-operative Week
- Leadership Techniques Short Course
- Farm Organization Day.

Mr. R. G. Knowles, Supervisor of CBC Farm and Fisheries broadcast department, Toronto was present and reported on his attendance at a Commonwealth Conference in India on rural broadcasting services. He also gave a presentation on "The fieldman, the CBC and the community." Mr. Knowles emphasized that it takes a fieldman a long time to contact one hundred thousand people but it can be done easily in one evening by using radio or TV or newspapers.

The staff for the workshop were:

- Floyd F. Griesbach, Director F.U. & C.D.A.
- Phil Rothery, Educational Assistant, Western Co-operative College, Saskatoon.

— Wilf G. Hoppins, Chairman of the F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee.

Organizations participating in F.U. & C.D.A. are:

- Alberta Co-operative Wholesale
- Alberta Livestock Co-operative
- Alberta Poultry Marketers
- Alberta Wheat Pool
- Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.
- Co-operative Fire and Casualty
- Co-operative Life Insurance
- Central Alberta Dairy Pool
- Farmers' Union of Alberta
- United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative
- United Grain Growers



At Vermilion digging up ideas for a workshop. Left to right: Doug Thornton, education director, United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Calgary; Ivor Olson, Wheat Pool fieldman, Castor; Frank Burgess, United Grain Growers fieldman, Lethbridge; Lloyd Rasmusson, supervisor district agriculturist service, Edmonton.

OCTOBER 31—

The Next Ten Years

What planning by farmers is necessary to ensure economic stability in agriculture by 1970? (The Banff Leadership Short course will participate)

NOVEMBER 7—

Essential Rural Services—**Who should PAY? (Alberta Broadcast)**

Are farmers unfairly taxed to pay for services in rural areas? Should essential services be supported by those who benefit?

NOVEMBER 14—

Our On-Farm Business

Should farmers co-operate to lower their production on the farm?

NOVEMBER 21—

The Cost of a College Education

With a decreasing farm population, college training for rural sons is more important. Is the high cost of college prohibiting formal education of rural people? Are guidance services in rural schools adequate?

NOVEMBER 28—

Hog Marketing on the Prairies

DECEMBER 5—

**Purchaser Protection—
Real or Imaginary?**

Are we getting a fair deal in our purchases? Why not take a fresh look at labelling, quality, regulation, advertising, etc.?

DECEMBER 12—

Wanted—A Food Thruway

Are there obstacles in providing food to the hungry? If so, how may they be hurdled? Is there a place for an international co-operative?

"INFORMED PRODUCER"

An "Informed Producer" certificate will be presented to farmers who successfully complete 20 weeks of study on a correspondence course by the Ontario Hog Producers. It is not necessary to live in Ontario to apply for the course, which will be in three parts:

— The economics of the swine industry

— The fundamentals of efficient hog production

— Hog Marketing with particular emphasis on the role of producer organizations.

A lesson will be mailed each week provided the answers to the previous week's quiz has been returned. A final examination covering all the lessons will be necessary before the certificate is obtained.

NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM

THE SIXTIES—DECADE FOR PLANNING. It is expected that by 1970 Canada's agriculture will be in a better position in relation to the rest of her economy. Canadian farmers are leaving agriculture at the rate of 40,000 per year. Sound planning of farm operations during the next years is a "must", more emphasis on sound marketing programs is essential, and careful development of farm organization policy is imperative, if Canadian farmers are to share in the prosperity of the 1970's. This, then, is the challenge of the sixties. During the 1960-61 National Farm Radio Forum season, the key word is "planning". What will our communities be like in ten years' time? How can farmers manage their farms on a more economic basis? How will we handle our surplus products? In what way will our products be marketed? These and other questions will be discussed by the thousands of farm people across Canada meeting in neighborhood groups during the fall and winter.

JANUARY 2—

The Business of Farming: On the Farm

What changes in farming methods will be necessary? Will farm management assistance be essential? Who will provide the dollars?

JANUARY 9—

**The Business of Farming:
In The Market Place**

How involved in marketing must farmers become? Will farmers need marketing specialists? Can organized agriculture keep pace with marketing needs?

JANUARY 16—

**The Business of Farming:
A National Price Policy**

Can Canadian farmers ensure fair prices for their products? What about production controls? Will government assistance be needed?

JANUARY 30—

How Much Am I Offered?

Are local auctions getting the farmer a better deal?

FEBRUARY 6—

Inflation—Robber or Benefactor?

How has inflation affected the Canadian farmer? What should be done about it?

FEBRUARY 20—

**Special Fourth Night Broadcast
From Ottawa**

Twenty-fifth Birthday — Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

FEBRUARY 27—

The Two-Price System

Can the two-price system on farm products work? Can it mean greater prosperity for Canadian farmers?

MARCH 6—

Profit or Loss With Machinery

Do we use our farm machinery economically?

MARCH 13—

Disease Control—A Mammoth Task

Regional Broadcast — Do we have the necessary resources to combat disease in Canada?

MARCH 20—

Life and Death

What can we do to ensure longevity?

ORGANIZE — Tune in . . .

The broadcast carried regularly over CBX and CBXA Edmonton, CJOC Lethbridge, and CFGP Grande Prairie.

From three to ten families make a good Farm Forum. Anyone interested in discussing any or all of the above subjects may receive printed study material, discussion questions, and report forms by writing to Alberta Farm Radio Forum Council, 405 Civic Block, Edmonton, Alta.

Canadian Co-operative Impresses U.S.A.

The United States Department of Agriculture publication (number 80, July 1960) by the Farmer Co-operative Service carried a report on agricultural co-operatives in Canada. It dealt in particular with La Co-operative Federeé de Quebec as one of the largest agricultural co-operatives not only in Canada,

but in North America. In Canada the Federeé is unique because of the meat packing part of the business which amounted to over 45 million dollars in 1959. It is the second largest meat packer in Quebec and this report referred to it as the fourth largest in Canada.

Hog Marketing In The Prairie Provinces

Meetings throughout Alberta will discuss the conflicting ideas about Hog Marketing, Monday, November 28. A panel familiar with the Prairie Provinces will give their views over the radio. Each meeting will use discussion circles to bring out the thinking of those present. Then each gathering will develop its own report for a provincial summary.

The local and provincial reports should provide valuable background for decisions at F.U.A. meetings and conventions.

Some District Committees have found it difficult to cover the whole area. Therefore anyone interested in having a few of his neighbours discuss the subject may receive study material, discussion questions, and report forms by writing to Alberta Farm Radio Forum Office, 405 Civic Block, Edmonton.

Special meetings for November 28 which are organized too late to receive the study material should answer the following questions and send the opinion to 9934-106 Street, Edmonton.

(1) How many hog producers are present at this meeting?_____

(2) How many of these producers sold in 1959:

100 or more commercial hogs _____

50-100 commercial hogs _____

25-50 commercial hogs _____

0-25 commercial hogs _____

(3) Are you satisfied with your present hog marketing practices?

Yes _____ No _____

If so why?

If not, why not?

(4) The study material and broadcast has discussed different marketing practices. Which of these offer the best possibilities for the producer and why?



Phil Rothery, educational assistant and Harold Chapman, principal of Western Co-operative College compare notes at the recent annual meeting in Saskatoon.



William Hlushko who moved recently from Edmonton to become a staff member of Western Co-operative College at Saskatoon, sharing an interest with E. F. Scharff a director of the college and president, Louis L. Lloyd.

A challenge for your Vice-President:

“Because any organization, once it becomes successful, is apt to lose its original drive and vision, I’ve suggested that we have a ‘vice-president in charge of revolution’.

“He’d be one man not responsible for any operations. He’d stand to one side, with whatever staff he needed, to pick holes in whatever we were doing and remind us of our basic philosophy, our fundamental concepts. His job would be to stir up everything and everybody, to criticize and challenge everything being done — objectives, methods, programs, results. He’d keep us so discontented with the status quo there’d never be any doubt of our desire to seek new ways to meet people’s needs. He’d keep us on the right track.”

Murray D. Lincoln.

Murray Lincoln, author of “Vice-President in Charge of Revolution” was raised on a Massachusetts farm and became New England’s first county agricultural agent. Soon after taking the job he discovered co-operatives as the most practical, the most democratic, and to him the most natural way to increase the farmer’s income. He also discovered that he couldn’t fight for co-operatives without inviting controversy. And as his concept for co-operation grew to embrace the city dweller as well as the farmer, the consumer as well as the producer, the attacks came from all sides: the banks, from big business, from government, even from within the co-operative movement itself.

Throughout his career — as executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau, as president of CARE, as president of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., as president of some fifteen different business enterprises — Murray Lincoln has always insisted that democracy must be economic as well as political.

ARE YOU READY FOR NOVEMBER 14th AND THE F. U. A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

* * *

HAS YOUR LOCAL

- Appointed Canvassers
- Allocated Territory to Each
- Distributed Canvasser's Kits
- Studied the Contents of the Kits
- Arranged to get Returns in Quickly

* * *

PLAN YOUR DRIVE

IT WILL SAVE TIME AND AVOID CONFUSION

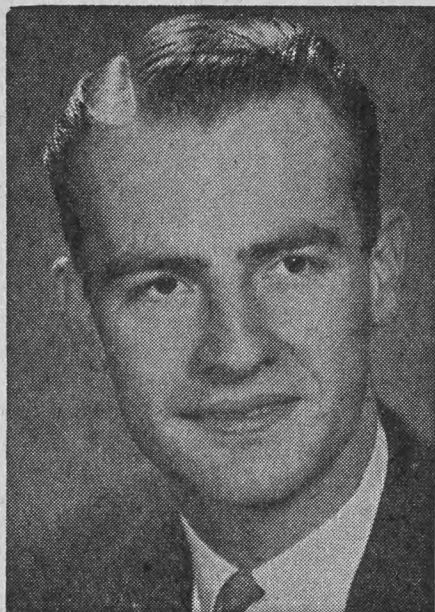
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A Note to Prospective Members:

MAKE YOUR CANVASSER WELCOME

and

HAVE YOUR CHEQUE READY



ALEX McCALLA

Junior President's Report

by A. F. McCalla

This month's report will be very brief as the major portions of the Junior activities in the last month will be reported by George Doupe and Gerald Schuler.

Junior Camp

The contract has been signed for the purchase of 86,000 board feet of lumber, necessary for the construction of the main pavilion at Gold Eye Lake and six other dormitory cabins. This lumber will be delivered and dry piled at the site by October 31st and will be in readiness for construction next summer.

The Camp Committee feels that they made a good buy on this lumber and that purchase is a large step forward in progress at Gold Eye Lake.

I draw to your attention the donation of \$300.00 to the camp project from Calgary Brewing & Malting Company. This is an indication again of the faith of people outside agriculture in the project of providing leadership training for farm people. Our sincere thanks to Calgary Brewing & Malting for this tangible display of support for our project.

Other than this, financial contributions continue to be very slow and returns are not coming in as well as we would like. However in view of the fact that harvest is completed this year with a fair crop, we believe that financial returns will increase as we proceed into the winter months.

By the time this report reaches you I shall have returned from a visit to Montana, the prime purpose of which is to look at their camp project and the operation of their junior organization. I shall report fully on this in next month's issue.

Debating Competition

It is time that the Junior locals started thinking about debating. As you realize the Jr. F.U.A. carries on a Debating Competition each year, with cash prizes and a cup up for challenge. In the past few years entries in this competition have been too few. I suggest that Jr. locals begin immediately to think of debating, practice it within your locals, and follow through during the winter on this very worthwhile project. Plan to have a team in the final competition come next January and onward. Further information with regard to debating will be sent out in the coming months but I draw your attention to this now so that you may be thinking of what you can do in this line.

Junior Programming

The Jr. Executive has just completed a meeting in which the program for 1960-61 was mapped out and organized. This is covered by articles in this paper by George Doupe and Gerald Schuler, who have done the majority of the work in regard to the program this year. I recommend this material for your reading.

Just a note on the **Membership Drive**, which as you well realize, is now in full swing. My only suggestion to Jr. members is that you should be more actively interested in the actual work of the membership drive. One of our basic problems within our locals is that we seldom get to meet the young people who we should be dealing with. If we, as Juniors, were to take an active part in the canvassing procedure in the local area, we would have that much more opportunity of meeting these young people, so if at all possible, juniors should partake in the Membership Drive Campaign in the coming months.

The annual convention comes up very shortly. Planning is well advanced for the Junior afternoon in the women's convention, as well as other aspects of our participation in the Annual Convention. I think the time has arrived when we either must show definite examples of our willingness to participate and work within our organization and our community, or face the realization that we are perhaps not serving the purpose for which we were intended.

What's New in The Jr. F.U.A. Program

With harvest completed in most areas we will once again be devoting more of our time to our Junior Locals and their activities.

The Junior Executive met recently and programming was aired quite intensively. It was felt that the program material sent out last year was not exactly what a number of Junior locals were looking for. However, this material will still be available upon request from Head Office. In that way those wishing information on a certain topic, can obtain it and not be flooded with stacks of material in which they have no real interest.

Something that has been asked for on various occasions were projects. This is good and gives a local something to work on as a group. Some projects are suggested in our program booklet. There are many others which could be undertaken by a Junior Local. There is a natural project to work towards and that is the completion of our Gold Eye Lake Camp.

An example of local projects to further this general project would be "Leathercraft", — some of the things made could be sold, proceeds being donated to the Camp Fund. Also a local could build something for the camp such as tables etc. This is the type of project, which would create interest, and would be a boost to the Camp.

One other thing in connection with programming which was discussed was the fact that there had been very little opportunity to speak with, and get opinions from, the people working with the programs. This is the reason for the Mass Junior meetings of the Executive of the Active Junior Locals.

A combination of the things mentioned as well as the things unforeseen, I am sure will provide an interesting and rewarding year ahead.

Gerald Schuler,
Second Vice-President Jr. F.U.A.

HARVEST SALE

"What did your advertising friend say when he proposed?"

"This is the last day of this astonishing offer!"

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. **A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words** and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

The two letters by Messrs. Drezick and Pritchard in your issue of September, certainly reflected the opinion of many members of the F.U.A. and the views of this writer also, and if this writer seeks clarification on one point, please remember the other 99 that there is agreement on.

Mr. Pritchard says "—support of a program for common good will bring them (farmers) the support of labour—".

This idea has not been born out by the activities of organized labor in the past 10 or 15 years. Their program has been to demand higher and higher wages, not caring who they hurt, knowing that these wages did not come out of the pockets of a profiteering company, but out of the pockets of people like the farmers, who were probably worse off than the members of labor unions.

Mr. Pritchard speaks of "free trade within a planned economy"; what reason is there for thinking labor will support such a thing? They have given it very little support in the past. Labor can hardly be classed any longer as the proletariat. The dear proletariat is a thing of the past. They have become property owners and would like to see the present conditions remain as they are. Why not — just the threat of a strike and we hand over our purse. If joining up with labor means strengthening labor's position, that is out. For this individual, labor is too strong now.

A planned economy means assuming responsibility. What responsibility has labor advocated in the last fifteen years? They have taken advantage of the cold war and have demanded higher wages and given no thought to management or planning; labour still wants somebody else to have the headache of management and planning while they skim off the cream.

This individual may be wrong on many

Juinar F.U.A. Executive Meets

by George Doupe

On October 13 and 14 the Jr. F.U.A. Executive met at the F.U.A. Office in Edmonton. The purpose of the meeting was to plan the Jr. F.U.A. program for the coming year, to plan the part the Jr. F.U.A. is to take in the Annual Convention, plan Jr. Afternoon in the F.W.U.A. Convention and also to discuss committee reports that were prepared for the meeting.

The Junior F.U.A. theme of Citizenship and Leadership in the Rural Community through maximum participation is the goal to be achieved this year. The Jr. F.U.A. program for the coming year will make extensive use of committees for the various projects of the Jr. F.U.A. It is proposed that each Junior local form a committee for each of the following: Local program which will be the local executive, Jr. F.U.A. Camp, Queen Contest, Debating Competition, and the Exchange Visit Program.

Mr. Floyd Griesbach, Program Director of the F.U. & C.D.A., and Mr. Allan Des Champ, Agricultural Secretary for the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, were present during the planning of the program. They assisted in the planning and also in outlining the duties of the various committees to be formed. A list of the duties of committees and the program will be sent to all Jr. F.U.A. locals. It was also decided that members of the Junior Executive would meet with the Jr. F.U.A. directors and alternate directors and the Jr. F.U.A. local executive members at five centralized points. The purpose of these meetings is to acquaint everyone with the Jr. F.U.A. program and to ensure maximum participation of members.

The program for Jr. Day at the annual convention consists of a panel discussion and a speaker on the broad theme of knowing the world community.

A committee report dealing with the debating contest and changes in the procedure was discussed at the Jr. F.U.A. executive meeting.

points, but now is a good time to clear a few things up and this writer thinks Mr. Pritchard and others would be doing a public service if they elaborated a little more on such things as Organized Labor's attitude to any kind of free trade, to immigration and the details of any planned economy that official labor is supporting.

W. Horner

Pierre Berton in Japan

(From the Toronto Star)

Just How Cheap is Japanese Cheap Labor?

On the stage of the Queen Bee night club in Tokyo the lights shift from purple to orange. A young M.C. in the time-hackneyed manner of all M.C.'s announces that it's showtime once again. Waiters scurry from table to table getting last-minute orders while a bevy of scantily clad young women in Latin-American costumes do the cha-cha on the stage.

It is, in short, exactly like a Western night club with one difference: the audience, like Gaul, is divided into three parts, and two parts are decidedly un-Western. Besides the clutch of foreign tourists, paired neatly, man and wife, boy and girl, there are two other groups: the hostesses—pretty, doll-like creatures in bouffant cocktail dresses, and the Japanese patrons by the score. And the Japanese patrons, to a man, are all men.

The Queen Bee, like most Tokyo night spots, can be pretty expensive. The drinks are not cheap, nor is the food. Besides the cover charge there is a fee of 1,000 yen an hour for the company of each hostess. A night out can easily cost a week's wages. Yet the Queen Bee, in common with other clubs, bars, restaurants and Geisha houses, is crowded with male Japanese having a rousing good time. In a country where the average male wage is so low (less than \$75 a month for industrial workers), how can anybody afford it?

The answer isn't hard to discover; Japan is on an expense account rampage. Large companies actually own entire Geisha houses in Tokyo for the purposes of entertaining clients. The great Mitsubishi cartel is said to have 12 of the best ones. The Nissan Motor Company has 25 villas in the country for its guests and employees. Across from the sacred Itsukushima shrine, near Hiroshima, I saw a new luxury hotel rising. It was not for tourists, however. It had been built by a Japanese auto manufacturer for the entertainment of clients.

In this country everybody who is anybody in business has an expense account. "I make five times as much as my opposite number," an American business in Tokyo told me, "but I'd gladly switch places with him because of his expense account."

Those Welfare Benefits

This is one of several reasons why it is so hard to estimate exactly how well

the individual Japanese are doing economically. There are some pretty prosperous-sounding statistics being bandied about: half of all city dwellers now own TV sets; 89 percent of all Japanese own radios; one-third of all businessmen own stock.

Publicists for the large manufacturing firms have been making hay with a recent statement by Professor P. F. Drucker, a U.S. specialist in business administration, who claims the welfare benefits given to workers in large firms amount to three times what they receive in their pay envelope. There is considerable evidence to support this, even in the case of transient women workers who are grossly underpaid in comparison with men. It does not extend, however, to smaller companies, many of whom depend on the piece-work system in "home factories."

The type of paternalism at the Toshiba plant, which I have described, tends to be the rule rather than the exception in Japan—and this is traditional. The Japanese may get paid much less, but their chances of ever getting fired are almost nil.

This is one reason why Japanese offices and other business establishments seem to be terribly over-staffed by Western standards. There are hordes of people just standing around, greeting customers or simply making tea. In the department stores there's a girl at the top and bottom of each escalator, simply wiping off the hand rail and bowing to the passengers. In one seven-stool Tempura restaurant I counted no less than eight employees. A comparison between the Japanese and U.S. coal industry shows the profligate use which Japan makes of human labor. The United States produces many times the tonnage, and does it with fewer people.

Three-room Apartment: \$18.00

Another point that has to be remembered, when comparing Japanese and Canadian living standards, is that many Japanese live more cheaply, and often less comfortably, by choice. It costs less than half as much to live in the Japanese style, in paper-thin houses without central heating, on a diet whose main ingredients are rice and fish. And yet, many well-to-do Japanese who could afford to change live precisely in this manner.

I spent an evening in a Japanese three-room apartment with my friend, Yosh Kawakita, his wife and baby girl. Yosh was born in Toronto and came to Japan in 1940, just in time to be pressed into naval service. He has lived there ever since. His apartment, in a government

housing unit, costs him \$18 a month. This is lower than a private apartment, higher than those provided by some large companies for their employees.

These benefits, together with the standard bonus system (most Japanese industrial workers get two bonuses a year) recreation facilities, low-price meals, transportation allowance, free medical check-ups, all-expense holiday trips, makes it difficult to assess just how "cheap" cheap Japanese labor actually is.

Professor Drucker insists that when such benefits are taken into account, personnel expenses in a big Japanese firm account for the same proportion of the company's total budget as in a U.S. company. Firms like Toshiba, the century-old electronics firm which employs 30,000 people, have pounced on this statement, for they are particularly sensitive to charges that they are undercutting the North American market through low wages.

Obviously, Toshiba's employees, who are probably better off than many Japanese in small factories, are not living as well as Canadians. However, they seem to me to be better off, for the most part, than Canadians generally believe. Wages are going up. They have more than doubled in 10 years, and they will continue to go up under insistent pressure of the labor unions and the Younger Japanese tastes for the more expensive Western-style of living.

That being so, can Japan continue to undersell the world? The answer may be that, in certain commodities, she won't try. Certainly, in items like camera's and transistor radios, which require manual dexterity of a high order, she will remain far ahead of the West.

Hands accustomed to fine needlework, the handling of chopsticks, and the brushwork involved in learning 1,200 Konji characters can always put together a tiny transistor more efficiently than Western hands.

But it is interesting to note that even now Japan is, in some cases, maintaining low prices at the expense of her home market. The Toyopet auto, for instance, sells for \$1950 on the U.S. West Coast, but for \$3,050 in Japan. Many Japanese manufacturers seem willing to take low profits—in order to build a huge market which will allow them to drop prices. The day may be coming when the Japanese will beat us at our own game, not through cheap labor, but simply through the techniques of mass production.

(Continued next month)

A Suggestion

A letter from Clarence Tompkins, secretary of Sylvan Heights local #925, says in part, "It was suggested at the last meeting of our local that those who wished could send in their membership dues to Head Office in the usual manner, and pass on the membership form received from Head Office to a neighbour." Along with this letter came fees from 7 members who had done this.

This is a helpful suggestion. We all have neighbours who did not get the membership form letter. Give them yours to read. This opens up the subject of F.U.A. membership, and gives the members a chance to "talk F.U.A." to those who have not yet been contacted. It could also cut down the work of the Canvassers on Nov. 14.

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during the Annual Convention of the
Farmers' Union of Alberta

December 5 to 9, 1960

FOR THOSE ATTENDING SPECIAL RATES
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1 person\$5.50
2 persons 7.00

Room with Bath —

1 person\$ 7.50
2 persons (double bed)..... 9.00
2 persons (twin beds)..... 10.50
3 persons 12.00

F.W.U.A. President Report

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

With our varied Alberta weather and some harvesting still not completed we begin to think of winter and a program of activity for the Farm Organizations.

Planning the annual convention has been given considerable thought. And some new ideas have been used which we think will meet with the approval of the delegates. In our women's section we have been very fortunate in getting speakers and I know you will enjoy our panel of foreign students — enough said. We are looking forward to a large and interesting convention. Hope **YOU** will be there.

The F.W.U.A. Executive has been quite busy during October, meeting with various organizations with which we are affiliated, and F.W.U.A. organization business.

The Adult Education Association, an excellent group, have developed a "Package Course" in Citizenship to use at local meetings. The "package" gives the convener complete instructions on how to conduct the course, complete with resources material, etc. This would be suitable for both men and women and it would make a good evening's program. We are hoping that at least 20 locals will undertake to use this material, and this will aid the Adult Education Association in this pilot project. I will send out more details later to the locals, in the meantime think about it.

The Consumer Association has met and are away to a good start with their program. We as consumers would do well to take an active part in this organization. A group membership is \$5.00 and this gives each member the C.A.C. Bulletin. As agriculture people we need to take a stand on many things and I think women, whom statistics say do most of the buying, will get and be able to give, many helpful ideas.

The I.F.U.C. met in Saskatoon Oct. 14 and 15. Several presentations will be made to the Federal Government in the near future. An important one to the Royal Commission on the Automotive Industry, a brief to the Tariff Hearing on Chemicals, a brief to be prepared for the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference to be held in November, and one on Farm Machinery Costs. There was also a discussion on the condition of the Agriculture Industry, a general review of Farm Policy objectives. Mr.

Nelson, I am sure, will be reporting generally to you, on this meeting.

With a few rainy days and the United Nations activities being broadcasted and televised, I found myself glued to the loud speaker and screen. In order not to abandon all responsibilities, I took my knitting with me, while I listened and looked. How those needles flew as the tempo raised or fell! Anyway the good man has two pair of socks.

Following this interesting episode I was most fortunate in obtaining James M. Minifie's book "Peacemaker or Powder Monkey — Canada's role in a Revolutionary World."

I don't believe the average individual can read fast enough to keep abreast of what is actually happening around them. In Mr. Minifie's book he speaks of NATO and NORAD and Canada's role in both. Chemical, Bacteriological and Radio Warfare, and to quote one little bit of his book, "The Defence Department talks about its psycho-chemicals which induce cowardice; it hints at narcotics which would put the population to sleep for hours while the soldiers walk in and take over the area. In guarded terms it mentions nerve gases that kill a man ten minutes after one drop has touched his skin." He says Canada should be a neutralist and speak out. But today, however Canada is actively forwarding the C.B.R. Program. It has a station near Red Deer, ringed around with wire fencing sunk into the ground to prevent animal traffic, devoted to experimental work and testing. Canada manufactures nerve gases near Ottawa and Kingston, Ontario.

It's a frightening book and one we should all read. God Bless the United Nations **and keep them talking.** Instead of building air raid shelters and driving livestock into root cellars, we had better use our time to better advantage finding out government policies and do something about Canada's position in world affairs.

I have heard the expression many times that perhaps farm organizations were taking part in things that were not their concern. Who can say what is agriculture's concern, if it is not in the humanity field?

Last but not least, the F.U.A. Executive met with the Federal Conservative Members on Sunday, October 16th in Calgary. We were able to clarify many points. We feel these informal gatherings are good in getting acquainted, exchanging view points and generally having a better understanding of our mutual problems.

HOBBIES

By Mrs. Gaston Jouan

These days many conflicting demands are made on us. The pressure of intense competition, the economic uncertainty, unemployment, danger of war, each keep our emotional tensions keyed up. Our environment and living conditions often change so rapidly that all too often our minds are unable to cope with the tensions created and we become mentally ill, and need psychiatric treatment.

We must learn to relax, and in order to relax we must turn our attentions away from our worries and toward something we thoroughly enjoy doing. There are as many hobbies as there are individuals. Some are educational, such as reading, crossword puzzles, collections of insects, flowers, rocks, etc. There are numerous creative hobbies, painting, crocheting, etc.

Most of the hobbies can be profitable if care and workmanship excels. Long lonesome hours pass very quickly when one is absorbed in a favorite hobby and for senior citizens and handicapped persons the extra income from the sale of their work also adds to the meagre income from their pensions.

To stimulate an interest in any of the crafts, spend a few hours browsing around a Hobby Shop. You are sure to find something to your liking, and you will also find all the equipment and instructions required.

If a large enough group of ladies in your community are interested, the Department of Cultural Activities are more than willing to assist in any of the arts, by giving instructional classes.

Farm Wife

The census-taker, calling at her door
On the old farm, wrote, as she bade
him do,

The word housewife, not knowing that
it bore

A thousand meanings, from her point
of view.

She was no artist, yet she saw the fire
Free-flowing grace of ballet dance in
The snowy clothes that blew upon her
line;

In birdsong she heard flute and violin.
She used no brush — her flowers were
the paint

That made her garden bright as canvas
of Van Gogh.

Her pantry shelves held jewels quaint,
Of gold and ruby jells, fashioned with
love.

She was no artist, yet her life was filled
With beauty, as her joyous spirit willed.

—Frances Benham Johnson,
Haney, B. C.

Soap or Synthetic Detergent?

by Professor Jenkins
School of Household Science

(Soap or synthetic detergent? How do you know what you're buying? For the whitest, brightest wash, it's important that you know. If the manufacturer doesn't tell you on the package, Miss Jenkins suggests you try these simple tests.)

The packages stand in orderly rows on the supermarket shelves. Their colours are fresh and gay. Their labels lilt of cleanliness: Azure Dawn, West Wind, White Cloud. The virtues of the product are extolled, directions for easy use are outlined, the premiums inside are illustrated. The whole design coaxes the shopper to buy. But nowhere, not in the finest of the print, is any hint given of the type of cleanser inside. It may be soap, it may be a synthetic detergent. Surely the consumer has the right to know what she is purchasing!

A detergent, by definition, is any agent which aids in the removal of soil. Soap, then, is a detergent. It is manufactured by the boiling of fats and oils with an alkali, usually sodium hydroxide or lye—basically the process our grandmothers used. The synthetic detergents were developed by research in the laboratories of the scientist. They are built up, step by step, in a series of chemical reactions and they are endowed with many qualities that differ from those of soap. For example, they are readily soluble in cold water, they do not react with the mineral salts in hard water, they are not affected by mild acid solution. Soap, on the other hand, dissolves very slowly in cold water. In hard water or in mild acid solution it breaks down to form greasy sticky soil-retaining films. On the credit side, however, it has the reputation of doing the best laundry cleansing, given soft or properly softened water in which to work.

Several simple tests can be made in the home to distinguish between these two, tests which will enable the homemaker to put the anonymous product in the box to the work which it can perform most efficiently.

The hard water test can be made only in areas where mineral salts have been dissolved out of the soil or the rocks. This experiment also demonstrates nicely the problem of soap used in hard water. Fill a clean quart-sized bottle half-full of warm tap water. Add about an eighth of a teaspoon of the detergent to be

tested. Cork lightly and shake for half a minute. Soap reacts with the mineral salts, softens the water but clouds it with greasy mineral salt-soap particles. None is left to form the familiar suds nor to cleanse. Synthetic detergents with one exception—the non-foaming type, will froth almost immediately.

The solubility test is a repetition of the first, but the clean bottle is half-filled with cold tap water and quarter of a teaspoon of the detergent is added. The synthetics dissolve quickly, soaps do not.

The acid test is the most specific. Pour warm tap water into the clean bottle, then two tablespoons of vinegar (acetic acid). Add half a teaspoon of detergent and shake. The foaming-type detergents will make suds. The non-foaming type will dissolve into a clear solution. The soap will break down to a greasy film which turns the water milky or rises to the top in a curdy white mass.

Tips on Cooking Wild Birds

Cooking a tasty bird requires both knowledge and skill. Those who have not yet mastered this art may welcome a few suggestions on the subject from Patricia Mascaluk, District Home Economist with the Alberta Extension Service.

According to Miss Mascaluk, soaking birds in cold salty water over night will considerably reduce their strong flavour. This flavour, caused by the oil in the skin, is particularly noticeable in wild duck. Some people skin their birds to try to eliminate it. If this method is used, the fat removed with the skin should be replaced by bacon strips laid across the birds and fastened with toothpicks. Putting a peeled carrot inside each bird or immersing the birds in boiling water for ten minutes are other methods of dealing with the problem. Stuffing the birds with carrots, onions, apples, potatoes or a combination of these has proved satisfactory. The stuffing can be either removed or served with the birds.

An oven temperature of 350 degrees F. is recommended by Miss Mascaluk for roasting a wild duck. Twenty to twenty-five minutes should be allowed per pound, depending upon personal tastes. The roasting pan should be tightly covered until the last 15 minutes when the lid should be removed to allow the birds to brown.

Pheasants, although well suited to most chicken recipes, can be dry and tasteless unless cooked properly. Always

cook them in a covered roaster so that the moisture will be retained. Miss Mascaluk says that any moist heat method of cooking is recommended for pheasants.

Those who have a pressure cooker will find cooking game birds no problem. Simply brown them in a skillet and cook them for 15 minutes in the pressure cooker. The meat will come out tender and juicy.

Further information on cooking birds, directions for freezing and recipes can be obtained from the Home Economics Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES . . .

(Continued from page 8)

Bonertz as Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Ella Fraese is the new Vice-President, also there are three new directors.

Jubilee F.W.U.A. local also had its election of officers—results as follows:

Mrs. June Selgensen, secretary
Mrs. Betty Christensen, president
Mrs. Norma Anderson, vice-president.

The Arrowwood F.W.U.A. had their annual "Handicraft Display" which is something all members of this local look forward to every year with anticipation.

The Warner F.W.U.A. local has decided to give F.W.U.A. coffee spoon to each of its members this year instead of the annual Christmas draw.

The ladies of the Lubeck F.W.U.A. have decided to have a Harvest Shoot and Bean Supper to raise money to send delegates to various conventions. Good idea.

The Marwayne F.W.U.A. made donations to various organizations these past five months. They also have lost a member, Doreen Allen, who is moving away.

The Milo-Queenstown F.W.U.A. are happy to welcome their secretary, Mrs. Glibert Vooy's and her new baby daughter. Congratulations.

Canada's non-denominational Unitarian Service Committee conducts emergency relief and welfare projects in eleven countries in Asia and Europe.

Eighty-five per cent of all projects sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada in Asia and Europe are designed to assist needy children.

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